

NOVEMBER

NVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

my head or  
Concha. I  
is, on the  
and I think  
per a word to  
in Washing-  
Barca, in my  
still hopes of  
ber me to our  
Hon. C. M.  
f War—when  
r the Second

There is a man in Indiana, *g*  
thin that when the Sheriff is af- *v*  
r him he crawls into his rifle and *s*  
atches his adversary through the *c*  
urt-hole. *fo*

on the face of the earth, and towards of the equinoctial line.


known fear in hot battle, but he

McSpadden  
 AT LAW,  
 AND  
 in Chancery,  
 Office in the severe  
 of Cherokee, Dent  
 DeKalb and Harsh  
 and will promptly at  
 ns entrusted to him

tion, Catherine had a great many  
 favor, there may be still hopes of  
 my release. Remember me to our so  
 mutual friend, the Hon. C. M. T.  
 Conrad, Secretary of War--when w  
 I supported him for the Second

There is a man in Indiana  
told that when the Sheriff is af-  
ter him he crawls into his rifle and  
watches his adversary through the  
sight-hole.

vere in the good cause. She argued in her communication that women should act as "captains of steamboats and other vessels, conductors of railroads, where they could obtain plenty of air and ex-

 A wag says that Barnum has recently enriched his museum with a lock of *hair* from the *head* of steamboat navigation; also, a blush from the face of the earth, and tenards of the equinoctial line.

Gen. Uncle Toby had never known fear in hot battle, but he



car from all persons who feel in-  
terested on this subject. If a bet-  
ter plan can be suggested, I should  
like to hear it.  
**DANIEL PRATT.**  
**Iron and its Uses.**  
An occasional correspondent of  
New Orleans, *Picayune*, and  
his letter in New York  
courses thus interestingly  
on and its uses:  
vention of a wrought iron  
car, just announced here,  
car, an immense sensation.  
Yesterday a model of it at the  
pot of iron inventions, 240  
ay, one of the most curious  
nesting spots in the city for  
to visit. There is nothing  
here but iron in the hun-  
different forms in which it  
being applied to the ordina-  
efforts and luxuries of life.  
there a hundred varieties of  
ical spring iron chairs, a great  
ety of iron bedsteads, and iron  
s and ornaments of every des-  
tion for parlors, lodging rooms,  
ing rooms, stores and saloons.  
surpass any article I have ev-  
made of wood, in lightness  
ness of appearance, exquisi-  
of finish and artistic design.  
enishing to see the progress  
made every day in the appli-  
of iron. It seems destined  
the place of wood altogether  
domestic life. People are begin-  
to give up burying even in  
cotton coffins, and iron coffins  
are going into very general use. The  
idea of interring our friends in cor-  
ruptible coffins which at once go to  
decay, and render it almost impos-  
sible in a short time to identify the  
remains of the dead, is becoming  
disgusting, and being looked upon  
as a barbarous practice for civilized  
and enlightened nations. Equally  
disgusting is it to think of filling  
one's house up with wooden furni-  
ture which so soon goes to decay;  
which is so large, bulky and clam-  
my; which serves as a habitation to  
the most disgusting insects and  
bugs, the very thought of which is  
loathsome. The superior beauty,  
neatness, healthfulness, economy,  
and desirableness in all respects of  
elegantly ornamented and graceful-  
ly designed iron furniture, seems  
likely very soon to drive wood out  
of use for all these purposes.  
I have spoken thus particularly  
of iron, because of its adaptation to  
domestic life in warm climates.—  
I meet with Southern gentlemen  
every day who are buying iron fur-  
niture, and the cabinet-makers of  
New York say that their Southern  
trade in wooden furniture has fallen  
very rapidly this fall, and that  
presume within a few years no  
wooden furniture will be sold in the South.

**THE REPUBLICAN**  
**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.**  
**Large Potatoes.**  
Altho' the extraordinary drouth  
has been very unfavorable for the  
Potatoes crop, yet we have lately  
been presented with some very  
healthy specimens, raised by Mr.  
S. P. HUNSON, of this place; one of  
which measured 26 inches in cir-  
cumference one way and 18 the  
other, and weighed 3 lbs. We  
would not be greatly displeased if  
some friend would present us with  
one that would beat this.  
**A Man Stabbed.**  
A man by the name of Price, a  
Stage Driver, got into a difficulty  
with several of the "Boys about  
Town," on last Saturday night, and  
received two very serious wounds  
in his back, from a dirk—one of  
which entered his lungs. It is  
possible he may recover.  
Is it not humiliating that such  
disgraceful things should occur in  
our village? The older part of our  
community are sober, upright,  
virtuous and intelligent citizens;  
and yet, boys or young men are  
do sometimes congregate, after all  
others have retired, drink, carouse,  
shoot and stab each other; and  
with their demoniac shouts, arouse  
the peaceful citizens from their  
slumbers, or with murderous yells  
break the fevered rest of those  
who chance to be sick. Are there  
no laws against such flagrant? If  
no officers to execute them? Can  
our Town Council do nothing? or  
will the private citizens be forced  
to organize a "Vigilance Commit-  
tee," to protect the peace and quiet  
of the village?  
**Pork.**—All interested in the  
pork market will be gratified to  
learn that buyers in Louisville are  
contracting for hogs at \$3.25 per  
hundred.  
**Georgia.**  
The Georgia Legislature conven-  
ed on Monday, 3d inst., and was  
organized by electing A. J. Miller,  
President of the Senate; James A.  
Merriweather Speaker of the House.  
**Some of our Georgia ex-**  
changes express the opinion that  
Mr. Toombs, the great blusterer,  
partizan and bully, will probably  
supplant Mr. Berrien in the U. S.  
Senate. If this should prove true,  
we want no better evidence to con-  
vince us that our Georgia neigh-  
bors prefer "sound to sense, and  
brass to brains."  
**The Huntsville Advocate**  
announces the death of Dr. John  
Y. Bassett, one of the best physi-  
cians, and we may add, one of the  
most learned and accomplished  
scholars in the State. When such  
men die who will fill their places?  
**BRITAIN and DE WOLF,**  
Publishers of the *Advertiser & Ga-*  
*zette*, were the successful bidders  
for the State Printing. If it pays,  
we congratulate our friends.  
**CONSEL OWEN.**—This notorious  
gentleman, in a letter addressed to  
the *Savannah Republican*, says  
that he has no official information of  
his recall. Strange Mr. Fillmore's  
promptness has failed him in this  
instance.  
**We see the Advertiser and**  
*Gazette* suggests FRANK LYON as a  
suitable person to oppose JERE-  
CLEMENTS for the U. S. Senate;  
while a correspondent of that paper  
names Hon. GEO. D. SNODGRASS  
as a suitable person to represent  
the democracy in that station. We  
doubt not, either of the gentlemen  
named would prove satisfactory to  
the democratic party.

The citizens in Huntsville  
are making great efforts to estab-  
lish a College—several thousand  
dollars have been subscribed. In  
nearly all the towns and villages of  
North Alabama, the citizens seem  
determined to establish Schools of  
high order. Are we going to do  
nothing but "wind work" here for  
the rising generation? Is our zeal  
for education all a bug? While  
the citizens of other towns are loos-  
ing their purse-strings, and giving  
proper direction to their energies;  
are our good people to fold their  
arms in listlessness, and deceive  
themselves with the hope that their  
wisdom is as easily transmitted as  
their wealth; that they can hand  
down to their children, as good a ti-  
tle to their virtue and intelligence  
as they can to their land and ne-  
groes?  
**A correspondent of the**  
Charleston *Courier* says that Mr.  
Thrasher, late editor of the Spanish  
journal, the *Faro Industrial*, upon  
mere suspicion of giving "aid and  
comfort" to the Cuban patriots, has  
been tried and condemned to the  
Mines.  
**FOR THE REPUBLICAN.**  
**Judge Dougherty.**  
FALL TERM OF THE WILCOX CIRCUIT  
COURT;  
**Charge to the Grand Jury, Tem-**  
*perance Speeches, &c. &c.*  
**MESSES. EDITORS:**  
It is believed that an occa-  
sional communication from your  
old friends and acquaintances a-  
broad, will add to the interest of  
your already interesting Republi-  
can.  
It so happened that my business  
made it necessary for me to spend  
the Court Term in Camden; and  
indeed I was glad of an opportunity  
to see "BON DOUGHERTY" in the  
bench of justice. I had often seen  
him in the social circle, in the Leg-  
islature, on the stump, in the Divi-  
sion room of the Sons of Temper-  
ance, and on the hustings in the  
Temperance cause; and while I  
had never regarded him as a man  
of masterly talents, it had always  
been conceded that he was above  
mediocrity in abilities. His great,  
noble, generous, benevolent soul al-  
ways gave him a mighty influence  
over his fellow men. His inex-  
haustible fund of anecdote, and in-  
imitable manner of telling them,  
have ever made him the centre of  
whatever circle he moved in. His  
personal popularity is unbounded,  
and inalienable. Judge Dough-  
erty, where known, has no enemies.  
Judge D. remarks, in his social  
circle, "this is Judge Pickens' cir-  
cuit—he has been charging ju-  
ries here, off and on, for twenty  
years; when I see him I'll tell him  
he had better join the Sons of Tem-  
perance."  
I was informed by Col. Stalls-  
worth, the Solicitor for this circuit,  
that down through the 'wire-grass'  
counties, Judge D. had left a per-  
fect Temperance Revival behind  
him. Except at Camden, I find the  
Temperance cause in a state of  
delightful progress, through all  
these Southern counties; and in  
Camden, both the Temple of Honor  
and Division are gaining some  
members at almost every meeting.  
Wherever the Sons have a firm  
footing, the criminal docket is al-  
most blank.  
It is of vast importance that the  
Grand Temple and Grand Division  
should each have an able Lecturer  
in the field. Let Temperance prin-  
ciples prevail—let our Legislature,  
this winter, wipe out the disgrace-  
ful blot of Licensed-Drunkard-  
makers, crime-creators, Penitentiary,  
Jail and Gallows builders, Liquor  
Retailers, and a new, a proud day  
will have dawned upon Alabama.  
I am yours affectionately,  
**WHITE PLAINS.**  
*Selma, Ala., October, 1851.*  
**Fit for a Lawyer.**  
An old lady walked into a law-  
yer's office lately, when the follow-  
ing conversation took place:  
Lady.—Squire, I called to see if  
you would like to take this boy and  
make a lawyer of him.  
Lawyer.—The boy appears rather  
young madam. How old is he?  
Lady.—Seven years, sir.  
Lawyer.—He is too young—decid-  
edly too young. Have you no boys  
older?  
Lady.—Oh yes, sir. I have sever-  
al; but we have concluded to make  
farmers of the others. I told my  
old man I thought this little feller  
would make a first-rate lawyer, and  
so I called to see if you would take  
him.  
Lawyer.—No madam, he is too  
young yet to commence the study  
of the profession. But why do you  
think this boy so much better cal-  
culated for a lawyer than your other  
sons?  
Lady.—Why, you see, sir, he is  
just seven years old to-day; when  
he was only five he'd lie like a na-  
ture; when he got to be six, he was  
sassy and impudent as any critter  
could be; and now he'll steal every  
thing he can lay his hands on.  
Everything looks well in its pro-  
per place.

a large merchant in  
Camden, gritting his teeth with  
rage; because a "true bill" for  
selling liquor to negroes had been  
found against him, and a fine ap-  
ended which would take the pro-  
fits of all the liquor he had sold  
since the previous court. The clerk  
of this said Methodist merchant,  
whom I learned to be his brother,  
pronounced the Judge "a d—d  
maniac," and said, "he thought  
this was a free country, and he  
found it a sad mistake."  
If he wished to be a lawyer, he  
must consult a lawyer; and the  
grand jury, coming from the Leg-  
islature, and eloquent, he asked,  
"where's our liberty, if we cannot  
do what we please with our own."  
At this point, the Rev. Mr. Hughes,  
your old friend, came in. "Well,"  
said he, "brother S. are you go-  
ing out to hear the Judge's Tem-  
perance speech to-night? He is a  
fine anecdote man, and you will be  
well paid for going." "NO," says  
bro. S., "I have had temperance  
enough—I would not go to hear a  
Temperance Address. They carry  
the thing too far." "Too far,"  
said Mr. Hughes, "that cant be  
done, while we have a grog-shop in  
the State, or a poor, drunkard in  
the world, whom we have the least  
hope of reforming." The bro. S.  
very tartly replied, "I used to  
think fanaticism belonged to the  
North, but I see we have it South  
too." "Ah," said Mr. Hughes,  
as he walked out, evidently a little  
touched at the angry manner in  
which his brother had insinuated  
he was a fanatic on the subject of  
Temperance, to hear people talk  
about LIBERTY, at certain times,  
one would suppose the whole of  
their liberty was bunged up in brandy  
casks and whiskey barrels."—  
Judge Dougherty made them two  
Temperance Addresses, both of  
them admirable; abounding in fine  
arguments, rich bursts of wit and  
humor, and an abundance of the  
most side-splitting incidents. His  
play upon a "social dram," makes  
me laugh yet. He spoke "of two  
men at the Capitol of the 'State of  
Conecuh,' who came before  
him three weeks since to answer for  
the loving acts of social drinking.  
They were seen seated side by side  
on the porch of the drunkery, very  
friendly, hugging and kissing each  
other. It was not in evidence be-  
fore the court that they either quar-  
relled or fought; they were only  
seen very lovingly together on the  
porch of the dram-shop, hugging  
and whispering in each other's ears.  
One was noticed hanging his head  
to one side, the blood pouring pro-  
fusely down his face; while the  
other, his social chum, was lib-  
erally pouring brandy down his  
throat." Judge D. remarks, in his  
social circle, "this is Judge Pickens' cir-  
cuit—he has been charging ju-  
ries here, off and on, for twenty  
years; when I see him I'll tell him  
he had better join the Sons of Tem-  
perance."  
I was informed by Col. Stalls-  
worth, the Solicitor for this circuit,  
that down through the 'wire-grass'  
counties, Judge D. had left a per-  
fect Temperance Revival behind  
him. Except at Camden, I find the  
Temperance cause in a state of  
delightful progress, through all  
these Southern counties; and in  
Camden, both the Temple of Honor  
and Division are gaining some  
members at almost every meeting.  
Wherever the Sons have a firm  
footing, the criminal docket is al-  
most blank.  
It is of vast importance that the  
Grand Temple and Grand Division  
should each have an able Lecturer  
in the field. Let Temperance prin-  
ciples prevail—let our Legislature,  
this winter, wipe out the disgrace-  
ful blot of Licensed-Drunkard-  
makers, crime-creators, Penitentiary,  
Jail and Gallows builders, Liquor  
Retailers, and a new, a proud day  
will have dawned upon Alabama.  
I am yours affectionately,  
**WHITE PLAINS.**  
*Selma, Ala., October, 1851.*  
**Fit for a Lawyer.**  
An old lady walked into a law-  
yer's office lately, when the follow-  
ing conversation took place:  
Lady.—Squire, I called to see if  
you would like to take this boy and  
make a lawyer of him.  
Lawyer.—The boy appears rather  
young madam. How old is he?  
Lady.—Seven years, sir.  
Lawyer.—He is too young—decid-  
edly too young. Have you no boys  
older?  
Lady.—Oh yes, sir. I have sever-  
al; but we have concluded to make  
farmers of the others. I told my  
old man I thought this little feller  
would make a first-rate lawyer, and  
so I called to see if you would take  
him.  
Lawyer.—No madam, he is too  
young yet to commence the study  
of the profession. But why do you  
think this boy so much better cal-  
culated for a lawyer than your other  
sons?  
Lady.—Why, you see, sir, he is  
just seven years old to-day; when  
he was only five he'd lie like a na-  
ture; when he got to be six, he was  
sassy and impudent as any critter  
could be; and now he'll steal every  
thing he can lay his hands on.  
Everything looks well in its pro-  
per place.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury.  
**New York, Nov. 4, 1851.**  
The city gives from two to four  
thousand Democratic majority. In  
the State, so far as returns have  
been received, four Democratic  
Senators and a large majority of  
Assemblymen have been elected.  
**NEW YORK ELECTION.**  
**New York, Nov. 5.**—Returns  
from forty counties show a Whig  
gain of 2500 on the vote of 1850.  
**New York.**  
Whig State is  
elected. That  
of ten in the  
bly is close and  
In New Jersey  
have a large in-  
fluence.  
**New York.**  
market is uncha-  
mount to 2500 b.  
The steamship  
with \$30,000 in  
considerable in-  
sengers. Wells,  
San Francisco, in  
sequence of losses  
fire. The steamer  
at Havana on the  
The Niagara has sailed for  
pool with \$950,000 in specie.  
**New Orleans, Nov. 3.**  
The sales of cotton to-day, were  
4000 bales at steady prices. Rice is  
in limited demand, at 4 and 4 1-8.  
Bacon Sides, ten and a half; Should-  
ers, eight and a half. Whiskey is  
dull at eighteen and a half.  
Capt. Ford, of the Texan Ran-  
gers, was wounded in the attack on  
Matamoros, and a Mr. Longstreth,  
merchant, was killed.  
Intelligence from the city of Mex-  
ico to the 15th ult., states that the  
British Minister had demanded of  
President Arista, an immediate  
reply to Lord Palmerston's des-  
patches, and if not given, the Mex-  
ican ports would be positively  
blockaded.  
**New Orleans, Nov. 4.**—The  
sales of cotton to-day, were 5000  
bales. Prices have not been affect-  
ed by Franklin's advices. Rice is  
dull, at 3 3-4 and 4.  
**New Orleans, Nov. 5.**—The sales  
of cotton, to-day, were 7000 bales,  
at full prices: Strict Middling 7;  
Middling Fair, 7 3-4. Whiskey,  
200 barrels at eighteen and a 1-4.  
Rice is in limited demand at 3 3-4.  
**Baltimore, Nov. 5.**  
The Democratic candidate for  
Governor of Michigan is elected by  
10,000 majority.  
A dry goods house in Boston has  
been burned for \$200,000.  
In this city, to-day, a Gambler  
named James was killed at the  
Third ward polls.  
**Baltimore, Nov. 5.**—From Cin-  
cinnati we learn that Judge Mc-  
Lean, in his charge to the grand ju-  
ry, relative to the Cuba invasion,  
said that never was an invasion a-  
mong civilized nations more atro-  
cious and less excusable.  
From Mississippi we learn that  
Gen. Foote is sweeping the State,  
and that his majority for Governor  
will probably reach 20,000. Neigh-  
bors, Freeman and Dawson, are  
elected to Congress; the result in  
the 2d district is doubtful.  
**Telegraphed to the Mont. Adv. and Gaz.**  
**MOBILE, November 4.**  
**Cotton.**—Sales yesterday, two  
hundred bales, to day four hundred.  
Middling 7 1-4 cents.  
**The President** having re-  
ceived information from the United  
States Consul at Matamoros, that a  
company of Texans had been or-  
ganized and marched to join the  
late Revolutionary movements in  
Northern Mexico, has issued the  
following:—**PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS, there is reason to be-  
lieve that a military expedition is  
about to be fitted out in the United  
States for the purpose of invading  
the Mexican republic, with which  
this country is at peace. And  
whereas there is reason to appre-  
hend that a portion of the people  
of this country, regardless of their  
duties as good citizens, are con-  
cerned in or may be seduced to  
take part in the same. And where-  
as such enterprises tend to degrade  
the character of the United States  
in the opinion of the civilized world,  
and are expressly prohibited by  
law:  
Now, THEREFORE, I have issued  
this my PROCLAMATION, warning  
all persons who shall connect them-  
selves with any such enterprise, in  
violation of the laws and national  
obligations of the United States,  
that they will thereby subject them-  
selves to the heavy penalties de-  
nounced against such offences;  
that if they should be captured  
within the jurisdiction of the United  
States, they must expect to be  
tried and punished according to  
the laws of Mexico, and will  
have no right to claim the interpo-  
sition of this Government in their  
behalf.  
I therefore exhort all well-dispo-  
sed citizens who have at heart the  
reputation of their country, and are  
animated with a just regard for its  
laws, its peace, and its welfare, to  
discountenance, and by all lawful  
means prevent, any such enter-

prise, and I call upon every officer  
of this Government, civil or mili-  
tary, to be vigilant in arresting for  
trial and punishment every such  
offender.  
Given under my hand the twenty-  
second day of October, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and fifty one, and the sev-  
enty-sixth of the Independence of  
the United States.  
**MILLARD FILLMORE.**  
she adorned the doctrine of  
her Savior, by an upright walk  
a Godly conversation. The clos-  
ing of her life was an eminent exam-  
ple of Christian peace and restora-  
tion. When asked by a minister, whether  
if called to die, she felt prepared to  
go, she replied that there were no  
doubts or clouds in her way; and  
that if there was anything that in-  
tercepted between her soul and  
Heaven, it was for some purpose  
kept back. Similar answers she  
repeatedly gave afterwards, and  
this uninterrupted confidence and  
peace continued up to the very mo-  
ment of her dissolution. She has  
left a numerous family and a large  
circle of relations and friends to  
mourn her loss.  
**Mail Arrangements.**  
**JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**  
Mostgomery Mail—Arrives daily (except Tues-  
day) closes daily, (except Monday).  
Blue Post—Arrives daily, (except Monday).  
Closes daily, (except Tuesday) at 12 M.  
Rome—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Fri-  
day, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and  
Friday, 3 P. M.  
Elizabethtown—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Fri-  
day, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday, 3 P. M.  
Widow's—Arrives Tuesday, 8 P. M., de-  
parts Wednesday, 5 A. M.  
Cincinnati—Arrives Thursday, 7 P. M., de-  
parts Friday, 7 A. M.  
Vicksburg—Arrives Thursday, 6 P. M., de-  
parts Friday, 8 A. M.  
Vicksburg—Arrives Friday, 5 P. M., de-  
parts Saturday, 7 A. M.  
Gambier—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday  
10 M., departs Saturday, 1 P. M.  
New Britain—Arrives Thursday, 10 P. M.,  
departs 11 A. M.  
**POSTPONED**  
On the 2nd of Monday  
next, we will offer for  
at the Court House door, in  
town of Centre, in Cherokee coun-  
ty, Alabama, the following descri-  
ed lands, to-wit: Lots Nos. 85, 86,  
87, 88, and 121, lying and being in  
the town of Cedar Bluff, in Cher-  
okee county, Alabama, and know  
and distinguished in the plan c  
said town, by said Nos. Said Lot  
being the property of the estat  
of Robert W. Smith, late of said  
county, deceased, which were here-  
tofore ordered to be sold on the 3d  
day of November, by the Court of  
Probate of Cherokee county, which  
sale was this day postponed until  
the 2nd Monday in December next.  
**JOHN LAWRENCE,**  
and **JOHN L. SENTER,**  
*Administrators.*  
November 11, '51. 3t  
**Administrators Sale.**  
In obedience to a decree of the  
court of Probate of Benton  
county, State of Alabama, rendered  
on the 5th day of November,  
A. D., 1851, we will proceed, (as  
Executors of the Estate of John  
Prater, deceased) to sell, on Mon-  
day the 22nd day of December  
next, at the late residence of the  
said decedent, all the right, title and  
interest that said decedent has in  
and to the following described  
lands, to-wit: The East half of the  
North West fourth of section 8,  
Township 13, and Range 9; East  
also, the East half of the North  
East fourth of section 7, Townshi-  
13, and Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
10, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
11, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
12, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
13, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
14, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
15, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
16, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
17, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
18, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
19, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
20, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
21, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
22, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
23, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
24, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
25, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
26, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
27, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
28, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
29, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
30, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
31, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
32, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
33, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
34, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
35, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
36, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
37, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
38, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
39, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
40, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
41, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
42, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
43, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
44, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
45, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
46, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
47, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
48, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
49, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
50, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
51, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
52, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
53, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
54, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
55, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
56, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
57, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
58, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
59, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
60, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
61, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
62, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
63, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
64, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
65, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
66, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
67, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
68, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
69, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
70, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
71, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
72, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
73, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
74, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
75, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
76, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
77, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
78, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
79, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
80, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
81, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
82, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
83, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
84, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
85, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
86, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
87, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
88, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
89, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
90, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
91, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
92, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
93, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
94, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
95, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
96, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
97, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
98, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
99, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
100, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
101, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
102, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
103, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
104, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
105, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
106, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
107, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
108, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
109, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
110, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
111, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
112, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
113, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
114, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
115, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
116, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
117, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
118, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
119, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
120, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
121, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
122, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
123, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
124, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
125, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
126, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
127, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
128, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
129, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
130, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
131, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
132, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
133, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
134, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
135, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
136, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
137, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
138, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
139, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
140, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
141, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
142, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
143, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
144, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
145, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
146, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
147, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
148, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
149, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
150, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
151, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
152, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
153, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
154, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
155, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
156, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
157, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
158, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
159, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
160, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
161, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
162, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
163, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
164, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
165, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
166, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
167, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
168, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
169, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
170, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
171, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
172, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
173, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
174, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
175, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
176, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
177, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
178, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
179, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
180, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
181, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
182, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
183, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
184, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
185, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
186, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
187, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
188, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
189, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
190, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
191, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
192, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
193, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
194, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
195, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
196, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
197, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
198, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
199, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
200, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
201, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
202, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
203, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
204, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
205, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
206, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
207, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
208, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
209, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
210, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
211, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
212, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
213, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
214, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
215, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
216, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
217, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
218, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
219, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
220, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
221, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
222, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
223, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
224, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
225, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
226, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
227, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
228, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
229, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
230, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
231, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
232, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth of sec-  
233, Range 9;  
South East fourth  
West fourth



**Dr. McCallan**  
LIVING association  
the of Medicine, in  
branches,  
fectly, a share of  
ntrance. Charges the same  
formly charged by Dr.  
ler. Dr. McCallan can be  
at Polkville Dr. Miller at his  
dence. Nov. 11,  
A. F. McCallan, M. D.  
X. H. Miller

**Wholesale and Retail**  
**WETUMPKA, ALABAMA.**  
THE undersigned begs leave to  
inform his friends and custom-  
ers of Benton county, that he has  
removed to this place, and has  
taken the store formerly occupied by  
J. Adler & Brother, where he is  
now receiving a large and well se-  
lected stock of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Comprising every article usually  
found in a market, together with  
a large stock of  
**GROCER-**  
ies, &c.  
The liberal patronage  
being so general,  
he would solicit a  
call, and he is for-  
tunate to give him a call and  
salute.  
G. NEWBOUR.  
Nov. 11, 1851.

**LEBANON HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned begs leave  
to inform the public general-  
ly, that he is well prepared  
to entertain travellers or regular  
boarders, at his Hotel, in Lebanon,  
Ala. He has made recent improve-  
ments and preparations for the ac-  
commodation of those who are dis-  
posed to give him a call. He is  
also well prepared with good sta-  
bles; will keep man and horse,  
with supper, lodging and breakfast,  
for seventy-five cents, or day and  
night, for one dollar and twenty-  
five cents.  
This house is situated on the pub-  
lic square, and near the Land Of-  
fice, which offers convenience in the  
dispatch of business not to be found  
elsewhere.  
Satisfactory accommodation will  
be given all who may favor him  
with a call.  
ISAAC HUTCHESON.  
Lebanon, Ala., Nov. 5, 1851.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton county  
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 21, A.  
D. 1851.  
THIS day came William Burk,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Thomas J. Walker deceased, and  
filed his account and vouchers for a  
final settlement, whereupon it is  
ordered by the court that Monday  
the 15th day of December next be  
set apart for examining, stating and  
auditing said accounts and allow-  
ing said vouchers, and making said  
settlement and that notice thereof  
be given, by advertisement in the  
Jacksonville Republican a news-  
paper printed and published in the  
Town of Jacksonville for three  
consecutive weeks, and at least  
forty days previous to said day, as  
a notice to all persons in adverse  
interest, to be and appear at a  
Special Term of said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county on said Monday the 15th  
day of December next, and make  
exceptions thereto if they think  
proper.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
November 4, '51.

**Head Quarters,**  
October 24th, 1851.  
THE first Battalion of the  
72nd Regiment, tenth Brig-  
ade, eighth Division, will  
parade at Alexandria, on the  
15th of November next, for  
review at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed  
and equipped as the law directs.  
The commissioned and non-com-  
missioned officers will attend the day  
previous for drill. The strength of  
the companies and arms and all  
the necessary requisites will be re-  
quired of all the companies.  
Captains and second lieutenants  
will attend both days.  
Done by order of Lieutenant Col-  
onel, Wm. M. RICHIE,  
Col. Com't, Ala. Militia.  
RICHARD LANKFORD, Adj.

**Attention.**  
**MT. POLK DRAGOONS,** will  
attend at Alexandria on the  
14th and 15th of November, for the  
purpose of two days Muster, and  
also for Review. It is expected  
that all the members will attend,  
duly equipped as the law directs,  
by order of D. M. WALKER, Captain.  
Nov. 4, 1851.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
CHEROKEE COUNTY.  
Court of Probate, in vacation, this  
the 22nd Oct. 1851.  
**WILLIAM B. WATT,** adminis-  
trator of the Goods and chat-  
tels, rights and credits of Jonathan  
Johnson, late of Abbeville District,  
South Carolina, deceased, having  
this day presented his account and  
vouchers to the said court for a final  
settlement of his accounts as such  
administrator, and the said court  
having examined, audited and stat-  
ed the said account, and repaid  
the same for allowance at a regular  
term of said court, to be held on  
the 2nd Monday in December next.  
Notice is hereby given, that it is  
the intention of the said William B.  
Watt, administrator as aforesaid,  
to have his said account presented to  
the said court for allowance at the  
said term of the said court, to be  
held at the court house of said  
county, on the 2nd Monday in De-  
cember next, when and where all  
persons interested in the settlement  
of said estate, are required to ap-  
pear and make exception to the said  
report.  
Witness: WILLIAM E. McDANIEL,  
Judge of said court, this the  
22nd October, 1851.  
W. E. McDANIEL,  
Judge of Probate, &c.  
October 28, '51. 3t

**NOTICE.**  
IN pursuance to an order of the  
Probate Court, for the county of  
St. Clair, State of Alabama, the  
undersigned administrator of the  
Estate of the deceased, will sell  
the highest bidder for cash at  
the front door of  
said County, within the legal hours  
of sale on the 1st Monday in De-  
cember next, lots numbers 17, 18  
and 19, of the plan of the town of  
Ashville, in said County together  
with the improvements thereon as  
the property of said Estate.  
SAMUEL M. EARLE,  
Admin'r. of said Estate.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 3t.

**NOTICE.**  
ON the eighth day of December  
next, by virtue of an order from  
the Probate court of DeKalb county,  
Ala., we will sell at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder, at Hen-  
ricksville, in said county, within the  
legal hours of sale, the following  
tracts of land, to-wit: the north  
west quarter of Section thirty-one,  
Township nine, Range seven, and  
the south part of the north west  
quarter of Section twenty, Town-  
ship nine, Range seven, containing  
one hundred and eight acres, all  
east, in the Coosa Land District, as  
the property of the Estate of Geo.  
W. Reeve, for the purpose of a di-  
vision of said estate. Terms of sale  
on a credit of twelve months by the  
purchaser giving bond and approved  
security.  
Wm. L. JONES,  
J. A. REEVE,  
Administrators, &c.  
November 4, '51. 5t.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
IN obedience to a decree of the  
court of Probate of Benton county,  
State of Alabama, rendered on the  
3d day of November A. D. '51, I  
will proceed (as administrator of  
the Estate of James Taylor, dec'd.)  
to sell, on Monday the fifteenth day  
of December next, at the late resi-  
dence of the said decedent, all the  
interest that the said decedent had  
in and to the following described  
lands, to-wit: the north east fourth  
of the north west fourth, of Section  
2, Township 15, Range 8, also the  
north half of the west half of the  
north west fourth of Section 2,  
Township 15, Range 8, and also  
120 Acres of the south end of Sec-  
tion 35 Township 14, Range 8, all  
east, in the Coosa Land District,  
and in the county of Benton and  
State of Alabama, sold for a more  
equal, fair and beneficial division  
among the heirs of said Estate, and  
on a credit of twelve months, with  
note and two good and sufficient  
securities and a mortgage on the  
premises to secure the purchase  
money, also at the same time and  
place I will sell two likely negroes  
belonging to said Estate, terms of  
sale of negroes made known on the  
day of sale. L. W. CANNON,  
Admin'r. &c.  
November 4, '51.

**NOTICE.**  
ON Saturday the 22nd day of No-  
vember, 1851, I will, as Ad-  
ministrator of the Estate of Ander-  
son Wilkins, late of Cherokee coun-  
ty, Alabama, deceased, proceed to  
sell, at Ladiga, between the usual  
hours of sale, two certain tracts of  
of Land, as the property of said  
Estate, lying in Benton county, Al-  
abama, and known and described  
as Lots No. 1 and 2, in the plan  
and survey of Section 16, Town-  
ship 13, Range 10, East, contain-  
ing in all one hundred and twenty  
acres. The said land is sold under  
an order of the Court of Probate of  
Cherokee county, in said State,  
granted on the 2nd Monday in  
June last, for the purpose of paying  
the debts due by said decedent.—  
The said land will be sold on a cred-  
it of six months, the purchaser giv-  
ing bond with approved security.  
SEABORN WILLIAMS.  
October 21, 1851.

**CHEAP WASHING.**  
THE undersigned having re-  
ceived and agency from W. W.  
Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese  
Lustral Washing Fluid," respect-  
fully informs the citizens of Benton  
and Cherokee Counties, that he is  
prepared to dispose of right to fam-  
ilies on the most reasonable terms.  
By the use of this Fluid the wash-  
ing of an ordinary sized family can  
be done in three hours, without  
pounding or rubbing; and the ma-  
terials will not cost more than one  
dollar for twelve months. It is  
equally beneficial for woollens  
broadoths, and every other de-  
scription of clothing. The Fluid  
has been analyzed by two of the  
most eminent Chemists in the Uni-  
ted States, and found to be not in  
the least degree injurious to the  
fabric upon which it is used. Rights  
to families will be disposed of at  
two dollars each.  
R. H. REYNOLDS.  
Sept. 23, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to us,  
will find their Notes and Ac-  
counts in the hands of GIBBS &  
McCORD. Such as are not paid  
by the first of January next, will be  
put in suit for payment, as we must  
pay off the balance of our debts.  
GIBBS & HADDIN.  
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1851.—3m

**SALE OF 16th SECTION.**  
WE will sell on the premises, on  
Thursday the 4th day of De-  
cember next, on a credit of one,  
two, three and four years, Lots  
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Section 16,  
Township 14, and Range 8, pur-  
chaser giving bond, with two or  
more good freehold securities.  
JAS. M. CROOK,  
JNO. D. HOKE,  
Commissioners.  
November 4, 1851. 4t

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
October 21, 1851. 1y

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
Probate Court regular Term, Sec-  
ond Monday in October, 1851.  
**BEFORE IRBY WOOLLEY,** Judge of  
the Probate Court of said County.  
To the heirs and devisees of  
John Dill late of said County, de-  
ceased, who are of full age, you  
and each of you are hereby notified  
to appear before the said IRBY  
WOOLLEY Judge of the said Court at  
a regular Term thereof to be held  
at the Court House of said County  
on the 2nd Monday in December  
next, then and there to answer the  
petition of James S. Clements  
Admin'r. ex officio of all and singular  
the goods and chattels, rights and  
credits, lands and tenements of the  
said John Dill deceased, who hath  
filed a petition in said Court, this  
day setting forth that it is neces-  
sary to divide the real Estate of  
said John Dill deceased, amongst  
the heirs of said John Dill, and  
that the same cannot be fairly  
equally and beneficially divided  
amongst the said heirs without a  
sale thereof, and praying this Court  
to grant an order for the sale of the  
real Estate of the said John Dill  
deceased, consisting as alleged in  
said petition of the west half of the  
north east quarter and the east half  
of the north west quarter, and the  
east half of the south west quarter  
all of section 10, of Township 18,  
and Range 5, east in the Huntsville  
land district in said county.

**Witness:** IRBY WOOLLEY Judge  
of said Court, of Probate of St.  
Clair County and the seal of said  
Court this 13th day of October A.  
D. 1851.  
**IRBY WOOLLEY,**  
Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 4t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
CHEROKEE COUNTY.  
Court of Probate, Regular Term,  
2nd Monday in October, 1851.  
THIS day came Robt. W. Clark,  
Administrator, &c., of James  
W. Lewis, late of South Carolina,  
deceased, and petitions this Court  
for an order to sell the Real Estate  
of the said deceased, and also files  
his affidavit, alleging that the  
heirs of said Estate live beyond the  
limits of this State—it is therefore  
ordered by the court that notice be  
given said heirs, by advertisement  
in the Jacksonville Republican,  
once a week, for four weeks, to be  
and appear before this court on the  
2nd Monday in December next, to  
answer said petition.  
W. E. McDANIEL,  
Judge of Probate of Cherokee co.  
October 21, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ON Saturday the 22nd day of No-  
vember, 1851, I will, as Ad-  
ministrator of the Estate of Ander-  
son Wilkins, late of Cherokee coun-  
ty, Alabama, deceased, proceed to  
sell, at Ladiga, between the usual  
hours of sale, two certain tracts of  
of Land, as the property of said  
Estate, lying in Benton county, Al-  
abama, and known and described  
as Lots No. 1 and 2, in the plan  
and survey of Section 16, Town-  
ship 13, Range 10, East, contain-  
ing in all one hundred and twenty  
acres. The said land is sold under  
an order of the Court of Probate of  
Cherokee county, in said State,  
granted on the 2nd Monday in  
June last, for the purpose of paying  
the debts due by said decedent.—  
The said land will be sold on a cred-  
it of six months, the purchaser giv-  
ing bond with approved security.  
SEABORN WILLIAMS.  
October 21, 1851.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
Probate Court regular Term, Sec-  
ond Monday in October, 1851.  
**BEFORE IRBY WOOLLEY,** Judge of  
the Probate Court of said County.  
To the heirs and devisees of  
John Dill late of said County, de-  
ceased, who are of full age, you  
and each of you are hereby notified  
to appear before the said IRBY  
WOOLLEY Judge of the said Court at  
a regular Term thereof to be held  
at the Court House of said County  
on the 2nd Monday in December  
next, then and there to answer the  
petition of James S. Clements  
Admin'r. ex officio of all and singular  
the goods and chattels, rights and  
credits, lands and tenements of the  
said John Dill deceased, who hath  
filed a petition in said Court, this  
day setting forth that it is neces-  
sary to divide the real Estate of  
said John Dill deceased, amongst  
the heirs of said John Dill, and  
that the same cannot be fairly  
equally and beneficially divided  
amongst the said heirs without a  
sale thereof, and praying this Court  
to grant an order for the sale of the  
real Estate of the said John Dill  
deceased, consisting as alleged in  
said petition of the west half of the  
north east quarter and the east half  
of the north west quarter, and the  
east half of the south west quarter  
all of section 10, of Township 18,  
and Range 5, east in the Huntsville  
land district in said county.

**Witness:** IRBY WOOLLEY Judge  
of said Court, of Probate of St.  
Clair County and the seal of said  
Court this 13th day of October A.  
D. 1851.  
**IRBY WOOLLEY,**  
Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 4t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
CHEROKEE COUNTY.  
Court of Probate, Regular Term,  
2nd Monday in October, 1851.  
THIS day came Robt. W. Clark,  
Administrator, &c., of James  
W. Lewis, late of South Carolina,  
deceased, and petitions this Court  
for an order to sell the Real Estate  
of the said deceased, and also files  
his affidavit, alleging that the  
heirs of said Estate live beyond the  
limits of this State—it is therefore  
ordered by the court that notice be  
given said heirs, by advertisement  
in the Jacksonville Republican,  
once a week, for four weeks, to be  
and appear before this court on the  
2nd Monday in December next, to  
answer said petition.  
W. E. McDANIEL,  
Judge of Probate of Cherokee co.  
October 21, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ON Saturday the 22nd day of No-  
vember, 1851, I will, as Ad-  
ministrator of the Estate of Ander-  
son Wilkins, late of Cherokee coun-  
ty, Alabama, deceased, proceed to  
sell, at Ladiga, between the usual  
hours of sale, two certain tracts of  
of Land, as the property of said  
Estate, lying in Benton county, Al-  
abama, and known and described  
as Lots No. 1 and 2, in the plan  
and survey of Section 16, Town-  
ship 13, Range 10, East, contain-  
ing in all one hundred and twenty  
acres. The said land is sold under  
an order of the Court of Probate of  
Cherokee county, in said State,  
granted on the 2nd Monday in  
June last, for the purpose of paying  
the debts due by said decedent.—  
The said land will be sold on a cred-  
it of six months, the purchaser giv-  
ing bond with approved security.  
SEABORN WILLIAMS.  
October 21, 1851.

**CHEAP WASHING.**  
THE undersigned having re-  
ceived and agency from W. W.  
Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese  
Lustral Washing Fluid," respect-  
fully informs the citizens of Benton  
and Cherokee Counties, that he is  
prepared to dispose of right to fam-  
ilies on the most reasonable terms.  
By the use of this Fluid the wash-  
ing of an ordinary sized family can  
be done in three hours, without  
pounding or rubbing; and the ma-  
terials will not cost more than one  
dollar for twelve months. It is  
equally beneficial for woollens  
broadoths, and every other de-  
scription of clothing. The Fluid  
has been analyzed by two of the  
most eminent Chemists in the Uni-  
ted States, and found to be not in  
the least degree injurious to the  
fabric upon which it is used. Rights  
to families will be disposed of at  
two dollars each.  
R. H. REYNOLDS.  
Sept. 23, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to us,  
will find their Notes and Ac-  
counts in the hands of GIBBS &  
McCORD. Such as are not paid  
by the first of January next, will be  
put in suit for payment, as we must  
pay off the balance of our debts.  
GIBBS & HADDIN.  
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1851.—3m

**SALE OF 16th SECTION.**  
WE will sell on the premises, on  
Thursday the 4th day of De-  
cember next, on a credit of one,  
two, three and four years, Lots  
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Section 16,  
Township 14, and Range 8, pur-  
chaser giving bond, with two or  
more good freehold securities.  
JAS. M. CROOK,  
JNO. D. HOKE,  
Commissioners.  
November 4, 1851. 4t

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
October 21, 1851. 1y

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
Probate Court regular Term, Sec-  
ond Monday in October, 1851.  
**BEFORE IRBY WOOLLEY,** Judge of  
the Probate Court of said County.  
To the heirs and devisees of  
John Dill late of said County, de-  
ceased, who are of full age, you  
and each of you are hereby notified  
to appear before the said IRBY  
WOOLLEY Judge of the said Court at  
a regular Term thereof to be held  
at the Court House of said County  
on the 2nd Monday in December  
next, then and there to answer the  
petition of James S. Clements  
Admin'r. ex officio of all and singular  
the goods and chattels, rights and  
credits, lands and tenements of the  
said John Dill deceased, who hath  
filed a petition in said Court, this  
day setting forth that it is neces-  
sary to divide the real Estate of  
said John Dill deceased, amongst  
the heirs of said John Dill, and  
that the same cannot be fairly  
equally and beneficially divided  
amongst the said heirs without a  
sale thereof, and praying this Court  
to grant an order for the sale of the  
real Estate of the said John Dill  
deceased, consisting as alleged in  
said petition of the west half of the  
north east quarter and the east half  
of the north west quarter, and the  
east half of the south west quarter  
all of section 10, of Township 18,  
and Range 5, east in the Huntsville  
land district in said county.

**Witness:** IRBY WOOLLEY Judge  
of said Court, of Probate of St.  
Clair County and the seal of said  
Court this 13th day of October A.  
D. 1851.  
**IRBY WOOLLEY,**  
Judge of Probate.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 4t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
CHEROKEE COUNTY.  
Court of Probate, Regular Term,  
2nd Monday in October, 1851.  
THIS day came Robt. W. Clark,  
Administrator, &c., of James  
W. Lewis, late of South Carolina,  
deceased, and petitions this Court  
for an order to sell the Real Estate  
of the said deceased, and also files  
his affidavit, alleging that the  
heirs of said Estate live beyond the  
limits of this State—it is therefore  
ordered by the court that notice be  
given said heirs, by advertisement  
in the Jacksonville Republican,  
once a week, for four weeks, to be  
and appear before this court on the  
2nd Monday in December next, to  
answer said petition.  
W. E. McDANIEL,  
Judge of Probate of Cherokee co.  
October 21, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ON Saturday the 22nd day of No-  
vember, 1851, I will, as Ad-  
ministrator of the Estate of Ander-  
son Wilkins, late of Cherokee coun-  
ty, Alabama, deceased, proceed to  
sell, at Ladiga, between the usual  
hours of sale, two certain tracts of  
of Land, as the property of said  
Estate, lying in Benton county, Al-  
abama, and known and described  
as Lots No. 1 and 2, in the plan  
and survey of Section 16, Town-  
ship 13, Range 10, East, contain-  
ing in all one hundred and twenty  
acres. The said land is sold under  
an order of the Court of Probate of  
Cherokee county, in said State,  
granted on the 2nd Monday in  
June last, for the purpose of paying  
the debts due by said decedent.—  
The said land will be sold on a cred-  
it of six months, the purchaser giv-  
ing bond with approved security.  
SEABORN WILLIAMS.  
October 21, 1851.

**CHEAP WASHING.**  
THE undersigned having re-  
ceived and agency from W. W.  
Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese  
Lustral Washing Fluid," respect-  
fully informs the citizens of Benton  
and Cherokee Counties, that he is  
prepared to dispose of right to fam-  
ilies on the most reasonable terms.  
By the use of this Fluid the wash-  
ing of an ordinary sized family can  
be done in three hours, without  
pounding or rubbing; and the ma-  
terials will not cost more than one  
dollar for twelve months. It is  
equally beneficial for woollens  
broadoths, and every other de-  
scription of clothing. The Fluid  
has been analyzed by two of the  
most eminent Chemists in the Uni-  
ted States, and found to be not in  
the least degree injurious to the  
fabric upon which it is used. Rights  
to families will be disposed of at  
two dollars each.  
R. H. REYNOLDS.  
Sept. 23, 1851.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to us,  
will find their Notes and Ac-  
counts in the hands of GIBBS &  
McCORD. Such as are not paid  
by the first of January next, will be  
put in suit for payment, as we must  
pay off the balance of our debts.  
GIBBS & HADDIN.  
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1851.—3m

**SALE OF 16th SECTION.**  
WE will sell on the premises, on  
Thursday the 4th day of De-  
cember next, on a credit of one,  
two, three and four years, Lots  
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Section 16,  
Township 14, and Range 8, pur-  
chaser giving bond, with two or  
more good freehold securities.  
JAS. M. CROOK,  
JNO. D. HOKE,  
Commissioners.  
November 4, 1851. 4t

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
October 21, 1851. 1y

**AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.**  
**NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.**  
**J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
HATS, Caps and Bonnets in New York,



## LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable tract of land, well improved; improved in good order; containing **One Hundred Acres**, more or less, on the Tallapoosa River, in Wilcox County, ten miles from Arden, and ten miles from Robt. Store. Also, Blacksmith's one hundred Barrels of iron, hogs, cattle and Sheep, and see before you lose a first bargain.

**HIRAM BAIRD.**  
April 16, 1851.—4t.

**John H. Crawford,**  
HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office. He is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable manner.

Orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tall kinds, single, or in sets; Cane, with or without Marble Slabs, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished in the shortest notice. Goods shall be neatly done, and put up in your orders. 1y  
April 15, 1851.

**Cabinet Making.**  
**Wm. R. Lester,**

IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work will not be surpassed in neatness or durability. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop. April 8, 1851. 1y

**Wanted.**  
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms. April 8, 1851. C. F. LESTER.

## JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrell, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive drivers or carriers. No expense spared in the service of his patrons. G. SUBLETT.  
Oct. 14, 1851.

## WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular. JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.  
Geo. R. Frazier, Supt.  
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon & Clark, P. M. April 15, '51.—1y

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of De Kalb County, Alabama, upon Jas. Jack, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**NANCY JACK,**  
**THOMAS M. JACK,**  
**ALLEN JACK,**  
Administrators, &c.  
April 16, 1851.—8t.

**Wanted.**  
GENTLEMAN and LADY, to take charge of a female School; none less well qualified, and properly recommended need apply.—such liberal wages, and strong prospective inducements can be offered. Apply to the undersigned Trustees.

**F. M. HARDWICK,**  
**W. T. SHOOK,**  
**M. J. TURNLEY.**  
Edgar Bluff, Cherokee Co., Ala.  
April 28, 1851.

**WILLIAM S. ARLETON & WRIGHT,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **MOBILE, ALABAMA.**

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and furnish Bagging, &c., at the lowest prices. See, January 21, 1851.

**RUPERT, J. O. K. MCLELAND,**  
**M. S. CASSETT,**  
Commission Merchants,  
**MOBILE, ALA.**  
September 16, 1851. 1y

**Blacksmith's Bellows,**  
**ANVILS and VICES,** for sale by **JOHN & ABERNATHY.**  
April 8, 1851.

## ROME DIRECTORY.

**Watch, Clock, AND JEWELRY STORE.**  
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy. He can say that a better, and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible. Repairing done promptly and neatly. March 11, 1851.—1y.

**J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALBROOK,**  
**J. W. M. BERRIEN,**  
**OSGOOD, ALBROOK & CO.,**  
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga., DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Stationary—Music, **PIANO FORTES,** &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.  
**BURNS & MURRAY.**  
April 15, 1851. 1y

## BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Bots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.** A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

## NEW STORE.

**STEVESON & DUNAN.**  
HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large **Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Druggs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

## BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.** Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.  
Carden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons. Sand Plaster. Guano and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.  
April 15, 1851. 1y

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

**J. C. McKinney,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality. All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.  
Deputy Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51. 1y

## Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of **CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.,** and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line. He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the country.  
**WILLIAM WIMPEE.**  
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851. 1y

## John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Molasses, Genuine Rye, Whiskey, Rum, N. Gin, Best Pale Brandy, Madeira and Sweet Wine, Segars, Salt, Tobacco, Iron, Coffee, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Peas, Oils, &c. &c. &c. Everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

## GRAVITE STORE.

**Johnson, Pope & Co.**  
BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a **Large and well selected Stock of Goods,** and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed. Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Borrajes, Tissues, Crep De Parris, Brocade, Coplins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality. They only add, you can make money by giving them a call before making your purchases. April 15, 1851. 1y

## Alexander & Trammell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
**Rome, Georgia.**

## Sloan & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants. TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.  
Rome, Ga., April 16, 1851. 1y

## Fall and Winter Goods.

AT ROME, GA.

THE subscriber is constantly receiving a fresh supply of **FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS,** which he will sell at a small advance on the Importers and Manufacturers prices. Persons visiting Rome to buy Goods will save money by calling (before they make their purchases) on **A. J. MURRAY,** Opposite Choice Hotel.  
October 7, 1851.

**SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.**  
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received for sale by **SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.**  
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

## Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries. **KEEPS** Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Baggies, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

**12,000 lbs. BACON** for sale low by **F. M. ALLEN.**

## George Bone.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice. East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

## HISTORY OF ALABAMA,

AND INCIDENTALLY OF **Georgia and Mississippi,** FROM the earliest period, in 2 volumes—price \$3.00—illustrated with beautiful engravings.

Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville, is my Agent for the sale of this work, for the counties of Benton and Cherokee. He has now on hand a large supply.

**A. J. PICKETT.**  
October 21, 1851.

## MORRIS' MILLS.

THE above named mills, situated 14 miles South of Jacksonville, near the Talladega Road, are now in excellent order; and such is the completeness and finish of the machinery, that the Flour manufactured will compare favorably with any in the Southern country. The unprecedented drought of the present season has sufficiently proven the water to be unfailing, and none need fear disappointment. The Saw mill is also in excellent working order, and bills for every description of lumber can be filled at all times. Flour of excellent quality, manufactured at this mill, will be kept constantly on deposit for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford, Talladega, and also at Ashville, St. Clair county. **E. G. MORRIS.**  
October 28, 1851.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa river, about 25 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 30 acres, mostly bottom land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can obtain a bargain by prompt payment.  
**J. P. MCGEE.**  
July 22, 1851.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of Oct. 1851.

THIS day came Henry M. Gay, administrator of the Estate of James Ross, deceased, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order of sale to sell the lands belonging to said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts and expenses of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying Samuel Rigby, who it appears is one of the heirs at law of said deceased, and who resides beyond the limits of this State, to be and appear before a court to be held on the second Monday of December next, at Wadlowe, to contest the allegations set forth in said petition, and to show cause why said lands should not be ordered to be sold.

**JOSEPH BENTON,**  
Judge of Probate.  
October 28, 1851.

## DR. ROBERT BENTON,

HAVING settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession.  
December 24th, 1850.

## C. C. PORTER,

Resident Surgeon, Dentist,  
**JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**

## WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

**John H. Murphy's** Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close General Agency and Commission Business. THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse and Commission Business in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

His warehouse is building on COTTON WAREHOUSE, opposite to the Bibb street, opposite to the house, capable of holding Eight hundred bales of Cotton, all under cover, and from weather about

TWENTY THOUSAND BALS OF COTTON. He trusts himself this season, for security, safety and convenience to show a set of Cotton Warehouse, Hot sea, &c., that will not be surpassed by any in the South. The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other the risk of one hundred feet, those who have large crops and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouses being situated in the business part of the city, afford facilities and conveniences both to the Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase of Cotton not equalled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly in time of fresher, and bad weather generally.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road will have immediate attention, and be hauled to his Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free of any charge to the planter.

Believing this to be the best market for the planters to sell their Cotton, he will give his strictest personal attention to all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans. He also calls the attention of those who wish a choice article of BAGGING AND ROPE to his large stock, being all made expressly to order and warranted.

**JOHN H. MURPHY,**  
Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

**McMichael & Rheinhardt,**  
HAVE established a **LIVE STABLE** in the Town of Jacksonville, on the East side of the public square, and adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot. They will keep constantly on hand, Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, for the convenience of the public. They have attentive hostlers, and will themselves spare no pains to give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
September 30, 1851.

## Valuable Town Lots for Sale

**AT OXFORD, ALA.**

ANY person wishing to purchase a Lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SELMA RAILROAD, and will be a center of trade. The depot is on the square.

**DUNN, OW, E. L. NS, S. C. WILLIAMS.**  
August 19, 1851. 4m

## T. WARWICK,

Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of **GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.** selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, locks and Jewelry.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.  
January 24th, 1851. 1y

## Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Co.

SELMA, Oct. 16, 1851.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad company, will be held at the town of Talladega, on Tuesday the 18th day of November, 1851, at which time and place an election for President and Directors of the company, for the ensuing year, will be held; and other business of importance will come before the Convention: a full and punctual attendance is desired. Stockholders who may be unable to attend in person, can, by writing, appoint any other Stockholder to represent them.

By order of the Board of Directors. **J. W. LAPSLEY,** President.  
Oct. 28, '51.

## Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Co.

SELMA, Oct. 22, 1851.

TO provide for the large and constantly accruing demands on the treasury of the Company, growing out of the rapid prosecution of the work of constructing the Rail Road, the Directors have made a call on the Stockholders of 20 per cent on the amount of subscriptions, payable on and after the 26th November 1851.

As it is indispensable that the due prosecution of the work, that the funds required should be promptly provided, the Stockholders are earnestly requested to pay up this call, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the Board of Directors. **J. W. LAPSLEY,** President.  
Oct. 28, 1851.

**50 KEGS White Lead** in 25 and 100 pound kegs.

**25 Boxes Window Glass**—all sizes.

**50 Gallons of Linseed Oil,** for sale by **HENDRICK & NISBET.**  
October 7, 1851.

## JOB PRINTING,

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS—

Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blank Notes, Labels, &c. &c. Hand Bills, Legal Blanks, Business Cards, Address Cards, Visiting Cards, &c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "REPUBLICAN," Jacksonville, Alabama. Orders respectfully solicited.

## LAND FOR SALE.

**LOOKOUTS.**

**Oak and Fishing.**

Other places for sale, from one to three years, fourths or more of money, as may be desired. Said lands are lying in Peer, north-west corner county, Miss., 22, 23, east of Port Gibson, improvements, and suitable for 40, 30, 20, 15, or 10. Two places with Mills, other improvements with 30 or 40 hands. One hands unimproved, and two for 15 hands improved. In the places, one bold spring, a small creek, flush with stone water; also, three wells of good water on parts of the land, furthest from the springs. Bayou Pierre is a small sized river, emptying into the Mississippi, a little above Oakland College, Claiborne county. Most of this year has been the driest in this part of the country that we remember for thirty years, yet the little creek and three or four spring branches afford water sufficient to irrigate a considerable portion of the Bayou Pierre bottoms, and by a little more preparation would make them produce the largest quantities of Rice and other products to the acre. Cotton is usually fine on these lands. Persons emigrating would do well to examine these lands. Lands laid off in suitable tracts to suit purchasers—healthy building situations in the hills and bottoms, and second bottoms to cultivate.

There may be had also, for cash only, from 100 to 110 NEGROES IN FAMILIES. Corn, Fodder, Peas and Stock.

**G. W. GRANT.**  
October 28, 1851.

## MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

vs.

**ROBERT C. RODGERS,**

Defendant in Attachment, and Jas. P. VANN, Garnishee.

Cause pending in the Circuit Court for Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama.

AT a term of said court, began and held on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and on the sixth day of October, 1851, the following proceedings were had in the above entitled cause, to-wit: the said James P. Vann, Garnishee, filed his answer, stating among other things, that on the 7th day of April, 1851, he gave his promissory note to said defendant, Rodgers, for three hundred and eighty dollars, due three days after its date—and that before making answer, he was notified by one William Wood, of the county of Floyd, in the State of Georgia, that the said note was transferred to him, (said Wood). It is thereupon ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the county of Benton, in the State of Alabama, requiring the said Wood to be and appear before this court, at the next term thereof, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and contest with said plaintiff the validity of the transfer of said note, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Attest: **P. J. CHISOLM,** Clerk.  
October 14, 1851.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate, for Benton County, Ala., Oct. 3d. A. D. 1851.

THIS day came Irby Woolley, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; whereupon it is ordered by the Court that Monday the 5th day of December next be set apart for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be given, by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper print and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to persons in adverse interest to be and appear at a Regular Term of Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 5th day of December next, and contest the making of said final settlement, if they think proper.

Attest: **Judge of Probate.**  
Oct. 7, 1851.

## New Fall Goods.

**Walker & Pettit,**

ARE receiving their NEW FALL GOODS, which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short time only. Just call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles west of Jacksonville, and you will find Goods a little cheaper than any where else in the county. They return thanks for past favors, and hope to receive more.

Sept. 23, 1851.

**—B. L. A. N. K.—**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.

THE new and splendid Steam-Ship **Florida,** Arr. Lvrs. **Alabama,** Arr. Lvrs. **Belonging to New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company.**

## BAKERY

AND CONFECTIONERY.

THE undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that together with many articles of confectionery and Fruits, such as **CANDIES, in great variety, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream, VINEGAR, of good quality, CORDIALS & Lemon, Also TOBACCO & CIGARS,** with many other articles.

He has on hand and FLOUR of good quality designs to keep a general Family Groceries.

**X. WIL**  
Dec 17, 1851.

## MARBLE

THE subscriber than patronage extended to **Allen and Son** would respectfully inform the public that he will continue to stand, on main street, corner of the public square, will at all times be prepared to order for Tomb Stones, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, &c., in the best style, shortest notice. His work good, of the best material, the best finish.

His prices shall be reasonable. Those desiring are invited to call and work.

**JOHN A. TAILORING.**

**ROBERT H. W.**

TAKE pleasure in announcing numerous patrons that he received his SPRING AND FASHIONS; and is preparing work according to the most up-to-date, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON STYLES.

His experience and success together with the fact that he has employed a good workman, will secure him patronage.

His Shop is two doors North ward's corner; where he will serve all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to the cutting of Youth's Jackets, and Gentlemen's riding habits, &c. &c. &c. Jacksonville, Ala., March 25

## EXECUTORS' NO

LETTERS, &c.

**W. H. BENTON,**

Administrator.

**W. H. BENTON,**

Administrator.

**W. H. BENTON,**

Administrator.

**W. H. BENTON,**



# Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1881.

Whole No. 783

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is also supposed that although the act of 1850, "in express language, grants to the State all the lands of the class designated," which shall remain unsold at the passage thereof, yet, "those grants must be regarded as taking effect from the date," when the selections are reported to the proper officers and approved, and not from the date of the laws. The opinion adds: "The act of 1849 states expressly, as you perceive by the words underscored, that on the approval of the Secretary, the fee simple shall vest in the State, and the act of 1850 makes the fee to vest in the State on the issuing of the patent. The earliest period, then, at which the grant can be considered as attaching to the lands, is that when the selections are made known as aforesaid and approved." With the most respectful deference, it seems to me, that the words "at the passage of this act," are free from ambiguity; that their meaning is uncontrolled by any thing contained in the act of 1850; that the act of 1849 cannot restrict or change their meaning, and if it could, it does not do so; and in my judgment the conclusion that the act shall not take effect from the time designated by Congress, but from a day to be prescribed by the action of the officers of the Government, is utterly indefensible.

I have signified to the Secretary of the Interior my non-concurrence in the opinion, and respectfully requested that he would bring the subject to the attention of the Attorney General, to whom, if necessary, I will present my views.

According to the estimate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report of December, the quantity of swamp lands granted to this State by the act of 1850, is 436,000 acres.

It may not perhaps be imperative upon the State to appropriate the proceeds of these lands to the objects contemplated by the act, if it shall be apparent, as I incline to think, that such an expenditure will produce no beneficial results. But it would be altogether better to have the sanction of Congress to a diversion of the fund from the objects for which it was intended, either to internal improvements, or educational purposes.

I submit the entire subject to the General Assembly for such legislation as the interest of the State requires.

The Judicial Department of the Government could be essentially improved by some changes in its organization. But the most important modifications required cannot be made without removing the constitutional restrictions upon the power of the legislature to remodel the system as circumstances may from time to time seem to demand. I therefore advise such an amendment of the Constitution as well as authorize the legislature to re-arrange the Courts as expediency may dictate.

In respect to the supreme Court, it has been suggested, as a measure of relief to the arduous labors of its Judges, that another Judge should be added to the bench. It has also been suggested that it would be an improvement, and give to this Court a more commanding influence with the people, if instead of three Judges it had five, two of whom should perform annually the duties of Circuit Court Judges; and that it would be a convenience to the people if the Court were held at several other places besides the seat of Government. It is competent to add a Judge, but the last two changes are prohibited by the Constitution, and cannot be made without an amendment.

If it were a question at this time whether Courts of Chancery should be established with distinct Judges, my opinion would be decidedly against it. I would sooner advise the establishment of a Chancery Court at one point in each Circuit, to be held by a Circuit Judge in the county which had jurisdiction over the defendant, or the subject matter, to take bonds, issue subpoenas and other process, than to inconvenience might result to suitors. But a Court of Chancery distinct from the jurisdiction of the law Judges has been established, and I will not advise its abolition at this time, conceding that it is within the competency of the legislature to do so—a power which lawyers of ability insist is impliedly taken away by the 5th section of the fifth article of the Constitution.

This question, with others, had better be left open for consideration, when constitutional amendment proposed shall be made.

I am, however, of opinion that two Chancellors are sufficient to dispose of the Chancery business of the State, if such changes in these Courts as I suggested in my message to the last session are made.

The jurisdiction of Chancery is so intimately blended with the administration of justice in the law Courts, that it could not be suddenly dispensed with or commingled with the sterner and less accommodating principles of the common law, without introducing embarrassment and confusion, producing injustice and opening a new and unmeasured field of litigation. As it is beyond the ken of man to estimate all the consequences of such a radical change, prudence would dictate the propriety of advancing gradually in the work of reform. It is certainly desirable that much of the jurisdiction of Chancery should be transferred to the law forums as cheaper and more expeditious administrators of justice. But this transfer should not be completed by a single act or a single session of the legislature. Time and experience must acquaint our judges and lawyers with the practical operation of these changes and suggest others; and the work of innovation must progress step by step. As the authority of the legislature over this important subject is so much restricted, I will not add more than refer you to my recommendations and suggestions to the General Assembly at its last session.

The duties devolve upon the Commissioner appointed to prepare a code of Statute Law and the preparation of a Code of Practice will doubtless suggest a remedy for many imperfections which are founded in our statutes, as well as supply to a great extent the defects of legislative enactments.

The labor of the Commissioner has been such that he has been unable to attend to the duties of his office, and as a result, so as to enable him to report thereon, as required by the act under which they were appointed. Consequently I am not prepared to speak of the codes as entire works. I have, however, heard different portions of them read, and am persuaded that they introduce many valuable changes, which are demanded by public opinion, and that they indicate much thought and laborious research.

During the last year Col. John Erwin, one of the Commissioners elected by the General Assembly, resigned, and his place was supplied by the appointment of the Hon. A. P. Bagby.

I beg to invite your attention to the cause of education. It is intimately connected with human happiness, and is an indispensable auxiliary in the improvement and moral elevation of society.

The liberal educational fund of which some of the townships in this State are the proprietors, it must be admitted, has been of comparatively little benefit. This fund is owned principally by the wealthy townships in which the most of its beneficiaries require no assistance from the public in the education of their children, while the poorer districts derive but little aid in this way.

It is much to be regretted that the terms in which the sixteenth section was offered by Congress and received by the Convention, vests an interest in the inhabitants of the townships severely, which prevents a consolidation of the aggregate fund; an interest that cannot be divested without the consent of the beneficiaries.

This question has been settled by the highest Court known to this State, and the acts which give the assent of Congress, at the instance of the new States, to the sale of the sixteenth sections, in providing for the appropriation of the proceeds to the townships in severally, indicate that that body concurs in the correctness of the decision.

I have re-examined, with care, what I said on Education in my communication to the last session, and feel a strong conviction that if the recommendations I then made were carried out, the subject would receive a new impulse; and the benefits resulting would be seen and felt throughout the State. Primary School instruction cannot be dignified as a system, until it has a head to direct and supervise its operations. A superintendent, with

an adequate salary, paid from the sixteenth section fund in proportion to the dividend received by each section, should be appointed by legislative authority. He should traverse the State, address the people, visit and examine schools, and inquire into the qualifications of teachers, as often as a proper attention to his other duties would permit.

Such an officer would not only exert a healthful influence over the schools committed to his watch-care, but he would awaken the people to the importance of education—give an interest and impetus to the cause, not only in the lower, but in the higher branches also. I am aware that men possessing all the qualifications for the station are rare, yet there are some; even in Alabama, who would reflect credit upon it.

The grade of scholarship of the township teachers should be prescribed—the powers and duties of the school trustees should be defined—they should report to a director of common schools in each county; and the latter should make a condensed report to the superintendent, who should make an annual report of the condition of the schools under his supervision.

That the sixteenth section fund may be productive of greater good than the present mode of distribution, it should be exclusively appropriated to the scholars of the schools established by the trustees of that fund.

We should certainly not despair of effecting anything, because our school fund is so unequally distributed as to bestow the larger portion of its benefits upon those who do not need it. The modifications suggested, it is admitted, would not make a system perfect in itself; and I am prepared to give up the changes proposed whenever a better system is suggested.

The want of authority to consolidate the fund is an inherent and insurmountable obstacle to a perfect system, which we have seen can only be removed by the consent of those interested—a result not to be expected.

Caution is the dictate of prudence, and should be observed in all legislative changes, more especially where the measure proposed is of doubtful policy. In general, it may be wise to "let well enough alone," but this conservative maxim can have no application to the subject before us.

Our University should be an object of State pride and receive a just share of legislative attention. I can with confidence express the opinion that the State has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection of the Faculty by the Trustees; and that quite as thorough an education can be obtained in our own State as in any other institution North or South. The University never was in a condition so prosperous as at the present time. This is conclusively indicated, not so much by the number of students, (which is often a very deceptive test) as by the amount of labor performed by the students, the grade of scholarship and the propriety of their department. With many it has been regarded an institution in which the people have no interest; that its benefits have been restricted to the wealthier portion of the community. I have heretofore taken occasion to repel this assumption, and said that our University offers an education "valuable to the rich and the poor, at a price far below cost, and at least one student in each county is entitled to it without charge. Education of a high order is an acquisition more important to the poor than the rich. The latter derive consideration and consequence in society from wealth; but the superior mental endowments of the former would neutralize its power, and to a great extent paralyze its capacity to injuriously affect the public." But I could present a more potent, and in fact a visible and irrefragable argument, if it would not be invidious and unpleasant to modest merit, to mention the names of gentlemen who, without means, prompted by a desire of knowledge and sustained by indomitable energy, have passed through our University with distinction, and are now reflecting upon society their attainments, as ministers of righteousness, as teachers, or in some other situation beneficial to the country and themselves.

On the occasion referred to, I also considered the close connection and mutual dependence of the higher and lower schools upon each other, and quoted the opinion of one whose life was

devoted to the pursuit of truth and knowledge, to sustain my conclusion. That individual said, that Colleges and professional schools "are supposed" by many with us to be altogether useless, and dangerous to the country, and it is thought that all public patronage should be transferred from them to the common schools for the people at large, as though the common schools could exist without the higher institution; or as though the latter and the former had no mutual alliance and reciprocal influence upon each other." The fact is, as I believe, if the higher schools should be annihilated now, the healthy action of the lower schools would naturally and necessarily reproduce them, or in default of this, the lower schools would dwindle, become sickly and die. And on the other hand, if all the subordinate and elementary schools should be annihilated at a stroke, the higher institutions would produce them again, as naturally and as certainly as the young shoot springs from the seed or the root of the mature plant."

The truth of these remarks has been exemplified in our midst. Our primary and preparatory schools have steadily advanced, as indicated by the grade of scholarship of the applicants for admission to the University; and the University has added and will continue to add to the corps of instructors, teachers suited to the wants of the people, as well as stimulate to increased faithfulness and effort those who may come from abroad and engage in that honorable vocation.

The course of collegiate instruction is quite as extensive as can be completed within the time allotted to it. It would, however, be very desirable to have an Assistant Professor added to the chair of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry, whose time should be mainly employed in analysing soils and vegetable productions. But the income of the University fund, reduced, perhaps, by mismanagement and inconsiderate legislation many years since, disables the Trustees to make this addition to the Faculty, which would impart increased interest to agriculture, by connecting science more intimately with its practical operations. The Trustees of the University contemplate some changes, so as to extend its usefulness and the better to adapt it to the demands of the people.

In carrying out these changes, they believe it important that they should be invested with a title to the State House in Tuscaloosa and so much of the furniture as has not been removed. The location of the house, its size, &c., make it unsuitable for any other purpose than one similar to that to which the Trustees of the University propose to devote it. The furniture being purchased many years ago to fit up the house for the use of the Legislature and Supreme Court, is unsuited to a private residence. It may be fairly assumed that the house and furniture would command a sum in market far below the cost of the materials of which they are constructed. I believe the Trustees could make them profitable to the public in extending the operation of the University; and I therefore, in advance of the annual report of the board, recommend that their request in this regard be granted.

It is believed by the Trustees that the yearly income of the board does not justify a further expenditure to continue the geological explorations of Professor Tompkins. The reports of this gentleman have greatly enlightened us as to the extent of our mineral resources, and have shown that our minerals are not only abundant, but are rich and various, and in a condition to be made available. He has done much to give character to the State, and I should regard it a public misfortune, if his labors were suspended for the want of means to prosecute them. To prevent such a result, I respectfully advise the appropriation of a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be drawn from time to time, as may be deemed proper, by order of the Governor or some other officer.

In connection with this subject I would remark that Alabama contains 32,492,080 acres of land, of which, according to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 16,104,518 20-100 acres remained the property of the Government, on the 30th June, 1880. The public lands contain, it is supposed, as much as seven-eighths of the mineral wealth of the State; and consequently the Government is very largely interested

in a geological survey. The visible objects of nature or art are doubtless a large number, not excluded. In fact, they not only of its lands to be purchased, may give employment to the mind, enter their usefulness for agricultural purposes; and in this way, the General Government would receive an equivalent for any aid it might render in promoting the enterprise. Influenced by these considerations, I suggest the propriety of addressing a memorial to Congress, praying the grant of twenty thousand acres of public land to this State, to be selected for localities according to the local conditions, the proceeds of which should be appropriated to a thorough geological survey. To induce a more active work might stipulate that the work should be commenced and completed within some reasonable time.

The General Government has caused such surveys to be made to some extent in some of the newest States in the south-west; and an application for that purpose from this State, addresses itself with great force to Congress. Here, we have not only paid many millions of dollars into the Treasury for land, but the Government, by its proprietorship of such a large portion of lands within our limits, has retarded the improvement of the State, and made it necessary to impose heavier burthens in the form of taxes upon the individual landholders.

It is certainly a duty of very high obligation to provide an Asylum for the Insane, where that attention and remedial treatment can be furnished, which is necessary to render them as comfortable as their condition will admit; and, if practicable, again place them under the dominion of reason. This duty is coeval with the existence of the State, and is quite as binding in morals as the obligation to pay a debt for which a tangible equivalent has been received. Political communities, like individuals, have moral duties to perform, and if the aggregate body are inattentive to them, the responsibility consequent upon neglect, attaches to those who have opposed a performance. This is a truism in morals, which it would be well for every citizen to remember.

It is supposed, by high authority, that there are not less than seven hundred idiots, epileptics, and insane persons in Alabama, the only probable means of relieving whom, is found in the curative treatment of a Hospital. Much the greater number of these are members of families of means too limited to obtain for them the comforts necessary to their bodies, in their deplorable condition; without being able to do anything for the best or unassisted mind. If we require an additional cause to excite our sympathies, we have but to remember the cases that have come under our own observation, and reflect that in our own households we may be called to witness a similar visitation.

Much the greater number of the States have established hospitals for the Insane, and it becomes us to act with promptness, unless we are sensible to a generous rivalry in the great moral enterprises of the day.

I will not continue the discussion of this question, in which I am sure we all agree in the abstract. But I beg to invite your respectful and considerate attention to the memorial of Miss D. L. Dix, to the last General Assembly. It is a paper fraught with instruction upon this interesting subject; and the production of a highly gifted lady, whose name is the synonym for benevolence and philanthropy, and whose life exemplifies the graces that give dignity and elevation to humanity.

It is a kindred duty imperative upon us, to make provision for the education of the blind, and the deaf and dumb. The deprivation of the organ of vision, either by natural or accidental causes, utterly incapacitates persons thus unfortunate, for taking care of themselves. While uneducated they are not only unable to provide for their wants, but cannot participate in any of the extent in the rational pleasures of life, and can contribute but little to the social enjoyment of others.

The recent and progressive improvements in the education of this class have done much, with the promise of more, to relieve them, and remove the disparity between those thus afflicted, and persons whose senses are unimpaired. The minds of the blind seem to possess greater susceptibility to the acquisition of knowledge. Their powers of perception, memory, and concentration are generally quick, impressive and active, in a degree surpassing those from whom the

deaf and dumb cannot be educated by the ordinary modes of instruction. Being denied the sense of hearing, they cannot understand what is communicated to them orally. They must first be taught, by signs, and thus they easily and rapidly acquire a knowledge which renders them useful in many of the pursuits of life.

The deaf and dumb, being educated by the ordinary modes of instruction, they cannot understand what is communicated to them orally. They must first be taught, by signs, and thus they easily and rapidly acquire a knowledge which renders them useful in many of the pursuits of life.

These unfortunate persons are constantly poor, without friends to assist them; so that, in providing for their instruction, we are, in effect, contributing to the comfort and happiness of the poor. In respect to these enterprises of benevolence and duty which I have suggested, the time has arrived when the initiative step should be taken. I refer them to the respectful and patient consideration of the General Assembly.

It is provided by an act of the Legislature, passed as early as 1807, that each county should cause to be erected, at its own expense, a good and sufficient court house, for the legal adjudication of causes; and a strong and sufficient jail or prison, for the reception or confinement of debtors and criminals, well secured by substantial iron bolts and locks. And every jail so to be erected shall consist of three apartments, at least one of which shall be appropriated to the reception of debtors. The court house and jail are required to be built under the direction of the judge of the county court, and for the greater forwarding the business, the judge is authorized to draw out of the hands of the treasurer of the county any sum for money which the county may have received from the sale of land, or from other sources, to be used in the construction of the jail, and for the purchase of the necessary materials, and for the payment of the expenses of the construction.

It is also declared to be the duty of the judges of the county court to inquire into the efficiency and cleanliness of jails in their respective counties; the condition and accommodation of the prisoners to keep separate rooms for the sexes, &c.

These provisions indicate an acquaintance with the subject, and a becoming solicitude to adopt the appropriate regulations. They are, however, merely directory and inefficient, because their observance is not enforced by any sanction or penalty.

It is certainly proper that the court house of each county should be respectable in appearance, and comfortable. This, however, is a matter of taste and convenience, and the want of such a house, will not be apt materially to affect the administration of justice. But the want of a secure and suitable jail is a matter of greater moment. It is necessary for the safe keeping of persons charged with offences not bailable, or who are unable to give bail, for the imprisonment of offenders after judgment, as well as for the safe keeping of runaway slaves. Imprisonment for debt may be regarded as practically abolished by the act which prohibits the arrest of the body to answer for a civil demand, except in cases of fraud; and it is therefore unnecessary to appropriate an apartment to the reception of debtors. Each jail should, however, have at least four comfortable apartments; one for persons charged with the commission of a criminal offence, another for persons who are imprisoned under a judgment consequent upon conviction, a third for females, and a fourth for runaway slaves. Several of these would not probably be occupied at the same time, one more might be occasionally used by the sick. The judge of the County Court of Probate, and the commissioners of revenue, and the judges in each county should be invested with authority to levy a sufficient tax to build and repair the jail in their respective counties. It should be made the duty of the grand jury, at every term of the circuit court, to examine and report to the court the condition of the jail of the county, as well as the prisoners; whether the sheriff or jailer have been diligent in the performance of their duties in cleansing the jail, providing for the prisoners, and whether the jail is such as the law requires. For neglect in

surpassing these from whom the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,  
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS:  
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.  
March 5, 1881.

W. B. MARTIN,  
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 5, Office Row.  
May 6, 1881.

George G. Whitely,  
Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 1881.

James A. McCampbell,  
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.  
February 25, 1881.

W. H. FORNEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
Office No. 4, on Office Row.  
March 18, 1881.

G. C. Ellis,  
Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.  
May, 1881.

William Aciden,  
AND  
William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of Aciden, Huntsville, and J. Haralson, Lebanon. De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1880.

J. T. THOMAS, JR.,  
AND  
W. W. COLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASBVILLE, Ala., April, '81.

Girard Hewitt,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

ASBVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 13, 1881.

S. R. McSpadden,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 22, 1881.



# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

Let every DEMOCRAT be at his post, NEXT MONDAY to aid in selecting Delegates to attend the STATE CONVENTION in Montgomery, on the 8th January next. See call below.

## FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The Democracy of Benton county respectfully requested to meet at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the Democratic Convention, to be held in the city of Montgomery, on the 8th day of January next.

## MANY DEMOCRATS.

Several communications for the Republican, have been received; but are unavoidably postponed till our next.

We call attention to the advertisement of the "HILBURN HOUSE," Rome, Ga. We have not visited Rome lately, but learn from available friends, that it is the best house this side of Augusta.

We congratulate, we felicitate the Democratic members of our Legislature upon their timely effort to restore harmony to the great brotherhood of democracy, and to wrest from federal whiggery that power, which, gained under false colors, promised for a while to bear down before it all opposition. We hail the call for a convention to be held on the 8th January, in Montgomery, to appoint delegates to a National Convention, as a harbinger of peace restored, to the democratic ranks. What true democrat is there who will refuse to unite with us in a hearty amen to the call? The interests of the party—the people—the whole country demand it. Shall we be blind to our interests, and recant to our duty? Shall we not harmonize—organize—burnish our arms once more—and prepare to hurl from power our political enemies, who have and ever will, by misrule, keep our country involved in sectional strife?

The grave questions which require the attention of the country, and the democracy, and the whigs, the ascendency, have, at length, been decided by the people, and to this decision, all must yield.

The alternative is left us, either meet our brethren in common council—plant ourselves upon the broad platform of our common faith—restore the ship of State to her ancient moorings, and the rule of this government to the sway of Jeffersonian-Republican-Democratic principles; or, obliterate forever good old principles, which have given us bright and glorious victory upon many a battle field, and deliver ourselves captives, bound hand and foot, to the Federal whig party, whose ascendancy can only be maintained by our destruction, and who secure for themselves power and place by our dissensions. Shall we choose the latter? God forbid. We would, then, tamely surrender our dearest principles—war against our best interests—and subject ourselves to the continued assaults of Northern fanaticism. Shall we choose the former? We can safely pledge for the democracy of Benton. We are willing and ready to meet our brethren on the 8th of January, in Montgomery, and then and there, inspired with the recollection of the brilliant victory won over our enemies, by ANDREW JACKSON, the veteran defender of our faith, we'll choose our men—gird on our armor and go forth conquering and to conquer.

Let the people every where unfurl their banners—let the war cry be DEMOCRAT AND EQUAL RIGHTS, and soon, very soon, the proud banners of federalism will be trailing in the dust.

## Mississippi.

This State presents the novel spectacle of a State without a Governor. Gov. Guion, President of the Senate, and acting Governor, has construed the law so as to make his term of office to expire with the period for which he was elected to the Senate, (4th inst.) An interregnum will exist until the 24th, at which time the Senate will convene for the purpose of electing a President, to serve as Governor till the elect shall be inaugurated.

## Destructive Fire.

A destructive fire occurred in Augusta, Ga., on the night of the 20th inst., consuming the Cabinet Factory of Mr. O. A. PLATT, the Office of the Chronicle & Sentinel, and the Carriage Establishment of Mr. Hoadley. PLATT was insured to the amount of \$8000—his loss will reach \$15,000. The Chronicle & Sentinel had no insurance—loss, \$15,000.

## The Methodist Church.

This long contested case, which has given to the world an instance of an unblushing, premeditated and unmitigated attempt at robbery upon the part of Northern Methodism; has at length been decided, and cold-blooded-Northern rapacity has been signally rebuked by an order from the Court to divide the church property equally between the contending sections.

Prof. Cotton.—We have had left at our office, a stalk of cotton, raised upon the farm of Col. Wm. RICHIE, of this county, which measured six feet in height, having on it numerous branches and ninety bolls. This species of cotton is called the Prolific, a very appropriate name.

## Counterfeit Bills.

One of our Merchants called our attention, last week, to a counterfeit Bill on the Bank of Augusta, Ga. We learn there are many in circulation; and as the signatures are perfect, and the whole Bill well executed, many persons may be imposed upon. Although there are many discrepancies between the Bills, one point alone will suffice to put all on their guard. The VIGNETTE, in the counterfeit, is a female figure in a reclining posture, with a male figure upright; while the genuine has an Agricultural and Commercial Vignette. Notice this distinction and you will not be deceived.

The Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, met in Talladega, on the 18th inst. The old Board of Directors were re-elected. Of the proceedings of the Directory, we can say nothing, except that we have not got our depot yet. We have been living on "hope deferred," for some time—reckon promises will be redeemed soon enough to let us "set our house in order" before the cars come "whistling" up to our doors.

The Selma Reporter, speaking of Gov. COLLIER's message, says: "Such long messages are behind the age. People, now-a-days, are too intelligent to be talked to, or written to, like children. They want ideas—and ideas condensed."

Of course the readers of the Reporter get their wants supplied every Friday morning.

## Governor's Message.

Gov. COLLIER's message is so voluminous that we have been compelled to defer the conclusion until our next issue. We had intended giving some comments upon the Governor's recommendations *seriatim*; but we find by elaborating our opinion of this document, we should occupy too much space ourselves; we shall, therefore, be content with the probability of discussing some of the points hereafter.

All who read it will find it an able paper. He has made no effort at display—there is no clap-trap, humbuggery—no fussian in it. He has treated his subjects in a plain, practical, sensible manner, showing himself a man who would rule wisely; one who has at heart the best interest and happiness of his people.

## U. S. Senators.

The Legislature of Georgia has elected Mr. TOOMBS to the U. S. Senate; his term, to begin the 4th of March 1853. Some of the Georgia papers hail this as a democratic triumph, inasmuch as Mr. TOOMBS was elected as a democrat, pledged to the support of democratic measures. Of course he will support the democratic nominee for the Presidency.

Hon. Jas. C. JONES, was, on the 14th inst., elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, to supply the place of Hon. H. L. TURNER, whose term of office expired in March last. The whig papers say he received the entire support of the whig party, and exult in his election as a whig victory. The Union, then, is saved in Tennessee, and the parties there, have commenced pulling the old strings.

Governor COLLIER has offered a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Morgan county, of MALCOMB P. GANDY, who stands charged with the murder of his uncle, PETER TURNER.

## FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

## The Upper Coosa and its Steamers.

It is well known to most of your readers, that since the winter of 1845-'6, this portion of the Coosa River has been, during the Winter and Spring, and a portion of the Summer, successfully navigated by steamers. Capt. Lafferty, has the honor of having first navigated this beautiful river, with a steamer, the Coosa, built by himself, at Greensport. About two years since, Capt. L. sold the Coosa, to an enterprising Georgia Navigating Company, of which Col. Cothran, of Rome, is a prominent member. This company had about that time, launched at Cedar Bluff, a new boat of their own building, the ALABAMA, which has since been plying between Greensport and Rome, during the business seasons. Neither the Coosa, nor the Alabama, however, were of sufficiently light draft, to run successfully at extreme low tide. Profiting by the experience of two years, this spirited company built, during the passed summer, another boat of lighter draft, the GEORGIA. This beautiful little steamer, under the command of Capt. Cummings, made a successful trip a few days since, from Leoti, where she was launched, to Rome and back. The extremely low tide at which she has made this trip, gives evidence that these enterprising Georgians have now done all that the ship builder can do, to make the navigation of the Upper Coosa practicable at all seasons. Only one thing remains to be done, to give them a complete triumph over all obstacles in the way of a successful navigation of this river, during the whole year.

A few thousand dollars expended under the supervision of a competent civil engineer, in removing such trees as lean over the channel from the banks, and such drift logs as have lodged in the channels; and in widening some three or four shoals, would, it is believed, make the river navigable at all seasons of the year, for such steamers as the Georgia, from Greensport to Rome. Does it not then, behoove the Legislatures of Georgia, and Alabama, to look to this matter? Ought not steps to be taken to have this matter inquired into, at least—to have a survey made by competent practical engineers, in order to ascertain the practicability of removing these obstructions? I see that Governor COLLIER, in his late able message, has called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of this subject, with reference to nearly every stream in Alabama of possible steamboat capacities, except the upper Coosa. Was he ignorant of the fact that the genius of Fulton had visited this beautiful little river, and had been, for six long years, without patronage from State or Prince, laboring to raise this long neglected corner of Alabama from poverty and obscurity, to enviable distinction? Or does he suppose that the Legislature of Alabama, will give no aid in this quarter, because Georgians alone are interested in the navigation of this river?

There surely can be no good reason for expending money on the lower Coosa, or the Black Warrior, which does not apply, in the case of the upper Coosa. True, at this time, all the produce transported on this river, goes to the Eastern cities; but this is also true of what is carried off by wagons from this region, and will continue to be true, until the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad is completed to Gadsden. And then, if the Coosa is made navigable at all seasons, our own metropolis, Mobile, will not only get all the trade of all this portion of Alabama, but a large portion of the trade of North-western Georgia. Will not our Legislature do something for this important interest of our State?

## COOSA.

SUMMERVILLE, Georgia, November 14th, 1851. GENTLEMEN: We are aware that the Railroad meeting, held at your place, on the 3d and 4th inst., adjourned; at which time we had quite a course of our own county friends; also, delegates from Lafayette, Ringgold and your county. Such a unanimity of feeling has never been witnessed here, upon any subject; all are alive to this great enterprise. On the day of the meeting, some business was transacted, as you will see from the Rome papers of next week. There were committees appointed to perform different duties, &c.

The committee to draft the charter has done so, and sent it to our Representative. The memorializing committee will send off the memorial in a few days. The same will be done in Walker county. We ask a charter to commence at the terminus of the Selma and Gadsden Railroad, at the Georgia and Alabama line—running the most practicable route through

Chattooga and Walker county, to intersect the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Ringgold, or the vicinity thereof.

If we get the charter, Books will be opened on the first day of January, to take stock. Most of our citizens think there will be no difficulty in getting the charter. To make the thing more certain, our convention appointed Chas. Price, of this county, to go to Milledgeville, and assist our Representative in passing the bill through, (his expenses paid.) You see from this, we are determined, if possible, to carry out the project. Our most prominent men are taking great interest. Those who are able to take stock, to a man, will take hold. Like interest, we understand, is manifested in Walker county. We could say much more, but defer it for the present. Suffice it to say, in a word, we are using all means to carry out this great improvement. We think it highly important to keep it before the people. Let us hear from you soon.

Respectfully,  
BENJ. MYERS,  
W. W. BRUCE,  
F. A. KIRBY,  
To W. K. Briers, F. M. Hardwick, and M. J. Turnley.

## ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1851. Senate met at 10 o'clock.

A message was received from the House announcing a passage of a bill providing for the insurance of the State Capitol.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into and adopt some plan for providing for and taking care of persons against whom true bills have heretofore or may hereafter be found for capital offences or felonies, but who cannot be put on trial in consequence of insanity or lunacy.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into the State for sale, which was read and ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Patton moved to take from the table the resolution raising a committee to apportion the State; which motion was lost.

The orders of the day were then taken up.

The bill to amend an act to incorporate the Tuscaloosa Plank Road Company, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a State Hospital for insane persons in Alabama, was read a second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. President laid before the Senate the Biennial Report of the State Treasurer, which, on motion of Mr. Storrs, was laid on the table.

Mr. Frazier offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with a correct list of the white population of each county, city and town in this state, and also a separate statement of the "Federal Census," which was adopted.

The bill from the House providing for the insurance of the State Capitol was taken up, read, and ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gunn, the Senate went into committee of the whole on the Governor's Message. (Mr. Gunn in the chair.)

On motion of Mr. Crenshaw, the various subjects discussed by his Excellency the Governor, were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Crenshaw moved that the committee rise, when the resolutions were concurred in by the House.

On motion the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House sundry records of Divorce; the papers in the contested seat from Dale, and the report of the Physicians and Inspectors of the Penitentiary; which were severally referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Nathaniel Davis, the committee on apportionment were instructed to have prepared tabular statements of the population in each county.

On motion of Mr. Hale, said committee were authorized to employ a clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Allen, McMullen, Byrd, Larkins and Armstrong, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Kavanaugh, to authorize the commissioners of roads and revenue to subscribe for the capital stock of the Memphis and Charleston, and Winchester and Alabama Railroad.

Mr. Phillips, to amend the act incorporating the Marine Dock and Railway Company of Mobile. To amend the act incorporating the Southern Bank of Alabama. And a bill accepting the donation of land made by the Congress of the United States to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Hall presented the Biennial report of the State Treasurer—one thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The bill of Mr. Whitsett, in relation to the non-introduction of slaves into this State, was referred to the Judiciary.

The House adjourned.

### SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Mr. Fleming offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a general law in regard to the poor and poor houses in this State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise; which was adopted.

Mr. Johnson offered joint resolutions on the subject of slavery and the compromise measures; read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Gunn there was added to the standing committees of the Senate a committee on the State University.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into the State, was read a second time, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The House joint resolutions providing for the insurance of the State Capitol, was read a second time, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend an act incorporating the Tuscaloosa Plank Road Company, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Patton offered a resolution directing the committee on Internal Improvement, to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this State, a general and uniform system of Internal Improvements, and if in the opinion of said committee, the present and prospective interest of Alabama, require action on this subject, and that the energies and resources of the State should be so directed; then said committee is requested to report a bill embodying such principles as are best calculated to advance the great interest of this State: which was adopted.

The Senate then repaired to the hall of the House for the purpose of counting the votes, and declaring the election of Governor.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

Mr. Allen, to change the time of paying out the interest due, or hereafter to be due, the several townships in this State; on the 16th sec. time fund.

Mr. Tarrant, to compensate jurors for the trial of the right of property, before Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Lea, in jurisdiction, in suits, in Courts of Probate.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanying a communication from the city of Tuscaloosa to borrow money; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Shelley presented the petition of G. W. P. Privitt to retail and peddle free from tax.

Mr. Phillips offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, to report to this House, a full and complete history of the two and three per cent. fund; showing the amounts received from the government of the United States, what amount is still claimed to be due from them, and the different appropriations already made by the State out of said funds.

Mr. Byrd offered a resolution that a select committee of seven members, be appointed to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a grant of the public lands in the State of Alabama, for educational purposes; which was adopted.

Mr. Campbell introduced a joint memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the sixteenth sections; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution that the census returns, referred to this House by the Secretary of State, be referred to the committee on the Congressional apportionment.

ENGROSSED BILLS. Bills to accept of the donation of lands made by the Congress of the U. States, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from the city of Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river, and—

To provide the manner in which the State may aid in the construction of Rail Roads, by lending her credit, were read the second time, and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Byrd offered a resolution authorizing the clerk to have one hundred and fifty copies of the State census for 1844, printed in tabular form for the use of the House; which was adopted.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the Senate was invited into the hall of the House, and the two houses in convention proceeded to count the vote for Governor; and Henry W. Collier having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared by the Speaker to be duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Alabama, for the time prescribed by the Constitution.

The Senate then withdrew to their chamber, and the House adjourned.

journal until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

Mr. Walker, a bill for the regulation of continuances of cases in the Circuit Court, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walker, a bill to suppress malicious prosecutions for misdemeanors; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Heflin, a bill, to repeal certain acts therein named, requesting the pay of petit jurors in Randolph county; read and ordered to a second reading.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The joint resolutions on the subject of Slavery, and the Compromise Measures, received their second reading; and were referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

The joint resolutions, to provide for the insurance of the Capitol, were read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. P. Davis introduced a bill to tax prosecutors, with the costs in frivolous or malicious prosecutions, in felonies or misdemeanors.

Warren, to bind prosecutors to pay costs in the county of DeKalb.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution instructing the Committee on sixteenth sections to report at an early day, the interest on the proceeds of certain lands; laid on the table.

Mr. Liddell offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That with the concurrence of the Senate, the two Houses will assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1853."

Mr. Armstrong moved to indefinitely postpone said resolution; upon which there was considerable discussion by Messrs. Armstrong, Nathaniel Davis, W. P. Davis, and Phillips, in favor of postponing, and Messrs. Nicks, Oates and Shelly against it.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

Mr. Cooke, a bill to encourage education in Townships which have poor 16th Sections, which was read; and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into and report upon the propriety of passing an act submitting a proposition for the consolidation of the 16th Sections, to the qualified voters of the several Townships in the State; which was adopted.

Mr. President laid before the Senate, a communication from the Secretary of State, furnishing an abstract of the State and Federal Census; which was referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill, for the regulation of continuances of cases in the Circuit Court, was read a second time; and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The bill, to suppress malicious prosecutions for misdemeanors, was read a second time; and referred to the same committee.

The bill, to repeal certain acts therein named, regulating the pay of petit jurors in Randolph county, was read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill, to amend an act incorporating the President and Directors of the Wetumpka Bridge Company, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill, requiring the County Treasurer of Jefferson county to pay over certain monies, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 17.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill authorizing the county of Madison to subscribe stock to rail roads; and the bill accepting the donation of lands for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Reports concurred in, and bills ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Goldsby, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom had been referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the establishment of schools for the deaf, dumb and blind, asked leave to be discharged from further consideration of the same, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Education; concurred in.

Mr. Cox, from the committee on the Penitentiary, to whom had been referred the reports of the Inspectors, and the Physician of the Penitentiary, reported the same back to the House, and recommended that 2,500 copies thereof be printed for the use of the two Houses; concurred in.

On the resolution to bring on the Senatorial election—

Mr. Glover moved to lay said resolution on the table.

Mr. Nat. Davis moved to postpone said motion until to-morrow.

Mr. Manasco moved to postpone until

the third Monday in December next. Mr. Nat. Davis moved its postponement to the first Monday in January.

Mr. Bulger moved to postpone until the fourth Monday in January. Which last motion prevailed—Yeas 51, Nays 47.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The engrossed bills, To provide for the building of a Jail in Talladega county.

To regulate the pay of witnesses in the county of Blount.

To regulate the apportionment of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in the county of Fayette.

And the joint resolution, to provide for the payment of Elijah Harmon of Hancock county, were severally read the third time and passed.

The bills, to authorize the judges of probate and commissioners of roads and revenue for the county of DeKalb, to levy a special tax, and—

Concerning upon certain guardians and wardens of certain areas therein named; were read and laid on the table.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of sundry citizens of Benton county, praying that the Legislature memorialize Congress in relation to losses sustained by Indian depredations in the year 1836; referred to the Committee on Indian Expenditures.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The following Senate bills were read a third time and passed: To repeal certain acts therein named regulating the pay of petit jurors, in Randolph county. To repeal an act therein named. To authorize the Governor of this State to issue a patent to A. M. Lucky, for lot No. 7, Section 16, Township 7, Range 9, West.

Mr. Heflin introduced a bill to amend the law now in force on the subject of dower; read and ordered to a second on to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to facilitate the preparation of cases in the Supreme Court.

BILLS FROM THE SENATE. Mr. Cox offered a resolution to go into an election for Chancellor for the Middle Division, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. Nat. Davis moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, and to elect Solicitors for the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th Circuits, and so on, as they regularly occur; said resolution and amendments were laid on the table.

### ENGROSSED BILLS.

To bind prosecutors to cost in the county of DeKalb.

To provide for the payment of jurors in Talladega county.

To amend an act to incorporate the Tuscaloosa Plank Road Company; were severally read the third time and passed.

### WANTED.

A FIRST RATE MILCH COW, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply at this office, November 25, 1851. tf

### HILBURN HOUSE.

ROME, GEORGIA. Wm. Ketchum, (Proprietor.) N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all Baggage pointed out to him.

No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1851.

### Land and Mills for Sale!!!

ON the 27th day of August 1849, a Deed of Trust was executed to the undersigned, by Francis C. Taylor, to secure the payment of a debt, therein named, due to







